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0-6,000 saved yearly by heing of Broadway. The best artists that can be had in the world are employed to Contem and other Departments of this establishment.

Lanum piezes call and examine the Children's Department.

OVERCOATS AT EVANS' Securities a Beaver Overcoats.

Securities Overcoats

Los, black, and Brown Cartor Beavers

or Beaver Overcoats applicat Pilot Overcosts. Used Seavers, Costmers, Melion, and other Over At Evans', & Fulton street.

IMPORTANT WINTER NEWS From Economia Chorning Stone, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

We are now selling from our large stock of fashionable WINTER Correlate for Gentlement the most superb Overcoata, Husinosa and Promonado Suita. Dress Suita, i.e., made up after the FRENCE WINTER FASHIONS, by the best workings, at prices
Lowes Than Have Even Benn Asked
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article, and take no other.

STRANGERS
Are invited to examine our Stock of the First Case.
Embracing an immense variety of

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splete associated of

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Dinner, Dessert, and Toa Seta.

Rices Cut Tarks Class.

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hea, as sensel, wen the highest premium at the fair of the Amount leading and at the principal Fairs inregious the Union Office, No. 500 Broadway, new-York. GROVER & BAKER'S NOUNLESS FARILY SEWING MACRISMS

At reduced prices. No. 466 Broadway, New-Tork. No. 162 Fulton-q., Brooklyn. EAGLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Machines from \$3 to \$120.
ABERTS WANTED, at No. 411 Stoadway.
All kinds of Machines bought, and sood.
All Machines warrained to be found as represented. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

In the best and obsequent article for Dreasing, Beautitying, Cleanaing, Corting Preserving and Reastering the Itali. Ladice, by H. Perserving and Perfection, by H. Perfection SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

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FOR SAIR EVERTWHERE.
ed by H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Plate-st.
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FIRST AND BERGLAR-PROOF NAFRS.
With Early Paront Fowder Proof Locks.
of the greatest security of any safe in the world.
S. L. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. T. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS unrivaled. They are light, oney, durable, and fit to a charm-shrinking not turning up behind. harvitation's Hain Dva best in the world; the only harmines and reliable Dys known piled at the Partery, No. 265 broadway, opposits the Park.

RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL COME TRUE. Also, SILE ELECTIC STOCKINGS for PERIODS VOICES ENTRY and SHOCKIDER BLACER. Instruments for deficing time made to order. No. 2 Veney-st., Astoc House, N. Y. Levies private rocces and female attendants. Also, Marker, Combine & Co., No. 5 West 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the boscon ratant for the safe, euro, rapid, and permanent cure o
Compts, Colds, Bronchitis, Croop, Whooping-Cough, ArthmaBireding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hearwesters, and every form
of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thromands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and core in
this.

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. Fowas & Co., Boston, whose printed name is on the

Sold in New-York by Banyes & Pank, F. C. Wells & Co., REGERAL & Co., SCHIRFFELLS, BROTHERS & Co., McKESSOY & ROBBER, and by druggists and dealers errorywhere, in city and

KEEP YOUR CIDER, LAGER and ALE, WINES, &c., Sweet on drangth.
Office, No. 27s Broodway.
Send for a circular: Agents wanted.
Enclose a stamp.

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VAN BUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT

This delicious CLEANNER and P.RESENTER of the TENTE cold at HALL Receives & Co.'s. No. 118 Greenwiches, and all Program Program & Co.'s. No. 218 Greenwiches, and all Program Program of the testimony of many of the nessentent physicians, &c., of this and other cities. BARTHOLF'S CELEPRATED

COUGHS.

COUGHS.

The great and endden changes of our climate are fruitful sentron of Polinomary and Brounchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple removing onto an expectily and or taken in taken in the early stars of the disease. Toocurse should at once be had to BROWN's BROUNCHAI TROOMES, to house the had to BROWN's BROUNCHAI TROOMES, or Lorenton, let the Cough or Irritation of the throat in ever to select, as by this precausion a more section situate may be effectively warded of. Sold by all druggies.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. - Impure Blood -old Sorre-bed Lens-Skin diseases Scribia-Sorry-Ski Brons-Scoli Head-Crosp-Dupatherin-Sarr Flores-Action Bronchile Committee Burns-Scalds-Wounds &A., 1876 Michily and redically cased by Houseway's Source Phase and JOTERST. No. 80 Mariest State. THE MEDICAL BELT (Patent applied for) .-

This Supporter will, without fail, redown and strengthen the en-fectively street, and for all Stomach, Cheef, Rowel, Liver, Kid-tory, and Saverne Affections, will be flound highly beneficial. Address Ramona Bast Co., Bus C Streaklys Fost-Office, in-closing \$1. The Bell will be sent by return of mail, at they may be bad of the Agent, No. 279 Broadway, N. X., and No. 178 Pulma-et., Broeklys.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LASE CURTAINS, ETC. REFORM PRICES - FRANCISCO SINCTERES, No. 55; Scool, and now offering their entire stock of Streetselle. Statin 10: 4. Datasak, Lore German, Window States, Cortices, C

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYF, WIGS, and TOUPERS, auryana all in either heurisphere. His assertment of La Leve Realds. Freeza Find! When etc., is now complete, agic mind Dye in applied by experienced article, in the complete, of a try cap. Minufactured and sold at No. 6 Autor House of a try cap.

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solitor of "Medical Common Sense." the relaborated
an and Electrician of Santings Sychage, permanently
if discusses of the Nerves Riverd Through Lungs. Hours,
i. Kikhneys, and discusse inclaims to females, are, withmenting to the name permissions makes of drapping. Coll
the by mail, and execute their at his Whoter question,
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DON'T FORGET IT-IT'S A SURE THING .-

Retail price, 18 reads a bottle. Large bostles, for fearly use The great prevalence of coughs and colds induces us to remind the proton of this end and most valuable remoty. Ball, Kream & Ca., Proprietars, No. 2d Greenwiches.

BLOOD FOOD,—The success of this very important and weakerful extension discovery is extinued a parallel in biology of medicinal propurations. Sustained as it is the study of medicinal propurations. Sustained as it is the study and written testimony of thinocards, the most perfect artifacture can be relied upon the numerous facts entired in reset to the effects produced. These successes facts entired in relied upon the Trental Lange, or may other having a manuscripter insidency, will, we use convigued find in Dr. accountry Baseon Food a certain remody and enter. For portry of theself, for weaknesses of tay kind whatever, end for all religions complaints, we believe the Ensen Food to the the pot religions propagation of any new known.

BECOME RESPECTABLE. - Your Hat is shabby be side, it is out of feshion, and will injure you in business, a lower you in the estimation of your friends. All this may remedied by a ticht to K wax, the Hatter of the age, whose W ter style is an actual mechanity to complete a genteel appearant 10 at once to No. 212 Brandway and become respectable.

CHILDREN'S CAPS,
New and elegant styles.
GENTLEMEN'S HAPS.
All the novelties in Sitt and Felt Haps.
GENTE, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

SILVER GLOSS STARCH, Manufactured by
T. Kinderond & Sox. Owego, New-York.
THEASEN AND BRATTIFILARTICLE.
Put up in 1-75 paper and in 5-75 paper bouga.
Z. N. KELLOGG & Co., Agents, 198 Full-on-et., N. Y. CROTON MILLS FLOUR.

CROTON MILLS FLOUR.

HECKER & BROTHER, proprietors of the Croton and Metropolitiza Mills. Cherry et. New York, manufacture Fariaty Flours in Seen in compellion at the World's Fair in Liendon; at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, New York, at the New York State Fair; at the Fair of the Metropolitan Mechanics' institute. Washington, D. C.; at the Frans in Institute, Philadelphia; and at most of the Fair of the American Institute, New York, for ten years past, always receiving the highest premium swanded At the late Fair of the American Institute, a silver cup, the highest premium offered for four, was awarded to Hecker & Brother.

It is an invaluable accommodation to the citizens of Newfor flour, was awarded to Hecker & Brother.

It is an invaluable accommodation to the citizens of New-York and its vicinity, that they may set, in as small quantities a may set if their wants, a constant supply of fresh-ground flour, the superiority of which is now generally known.

Indoor Superiative (Premium Flour), in barrels, half-barrels, 98 fb bags, 40 fb and 26; fb bags.

Zetra Creton in barrels, half-barrels, 96 fb bags, 45 fb bags and 26; fb bags.

66 B bags, 69 E and 245 B bags.

Extra Creton in barrels, half-barrels, 96 B bags, 49 B bags and
244 B bags.

Extra Manhutan, in barrels, half-barrels, 96 B bags, 49 B bags
and 245 B bags.

Family Flour in 12 B packages, 6 packages in a box, making D

Potential Pietra Pietra, packages, twelve packages in a buz, making 7 pounds.

Graham Flour, in barrels, half barrels, 96 B bags, 49 B bags, and Ity M bags.

Those who are Graham Flour knew that the fresher they can get it the better, as the presence of the bran inclines it to become biner in a short time.

Rye Flour, in barrels, half barrels, 96 B bags, 49 B bags, and Ity B bags.

Rye Flour, in barrels, half barrels, St B bags, G B bags, and light hope best—new in its season—prepared under the patent process for popular in family use for the immediate production of pancakes as in be considered an almost indispensable convenience in petting up that l'anke inurry, in it B packages, 17 packages in a box, making 17 h, and in 29 in bags. 18 canton of the month of the packages, 18 months of B backs. Wheaten Grits, 2 B papers, 48 B boxes.

Wheaten Grits, 2 B papers, 48 B boxes and 18 B backs. The packages have printed directions for ass. Orders from families, through the United States or dispatch post, or otherwise, when received hefore 18 o'clock, will be delivered next morning. Payment on delivery. Families can sale be as well served, processly, by ordering through or buying of Grocors who sell our floor, as they are supplied daily when necessary by the express wagons of Croton Mills. By the same means, fivoshyn and Williamsburgh are served daily; Hariem, Morrisands, Jersey City and Hobokes wice a week.

Hecker & Broters.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Ne notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authorized by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publice tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business betters for TER TRIBES should in all cases be addressed to Horace Guarant & Co.

The mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, by the U. S. steamer Arago, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The express, which left Denver City on the 3d inst., arrived at Leavenworth on the 11th, with \$35,000 in treasure. B. D. Williams, delegate elect, from Jefferson, had arrived at Leavenworth. It is understood that his seat is to be contested by Dr. Witting. The election of Mr. Steel, Governor. is confirmed. The Legislature was to meet on the 7th inst. The weather in the mountains was very fine. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

From Mexico we learn that Gen. Marquiza had pronounced for Santa Anna, after seizing a conducta with \$2,800,000, \$600,000 of which he appropriated to himself. The British and French Ministers had energetically protested against this conduct. A portion of the band of Cortinas had attacked the city of Rio Grande, pillaging nearly every house. It is reported that the two hands of Cortinas number seven hundred. The people of Brownsville were in great distress. The mails were interrupted and robbed; and Cortinas threatened to destroy the town, and cut off and murder all reinforcements which may be sent for.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRIALS.

The Harper's Ferry trials are now over, with the exception of that of the man Hazlitt, arrested at Chambersburg, and taken to Charlestown on a requisition of Governor Wise. Whether any indictment has been found against him, does not yet appear. The prosecution in his case labor under nsiderable difficulties. They have no evidence to show that he was actually at Harper's Ferry. He has the discretion to hold his own tongue, and the convicted prisoners do not recognize him. Even if they did, being convicted felous, they could not be used as witnesses. Perhaps, in lack of evidence to convict this man, he may be turned over to the mob who murdered the prisoner Thompson.

The Virginia Court of Appeals, to which the cases have been carried by writ of error, meets, we believe, on the 20th. No doubt these cases will have precedence of all others. It is stated that SENTING MACHINES.

SENTING MACHINES. 450

Also, New Strine Manufactures Machines. 450 and 841.

Bantonia Manufactures Machines Co.,
No. 614 Erondway, con. Howardet.

See for the District of Columbia, whose name was made familiar to the public by his share in the Sickles prosecution, and Mr. Daniel, an eminent lawyer of Richmond, have been retained in the case. The indictment upon which the prisoners were tried was quite unique as a legal document. and in any ordinary criminal trial would be very likely to be overturned. But, considering the pe culiar character of this case, the Court at Richmond will not be likely, any more than the Court

at Charlestown, to stand upon trifles. Whether the turning over of Stephens to be tried in the United States Court, was anything more than a contrivance on the part of Governor Wise to get rid of the odium of trying and hanging a man suffering under dangerous, if not mortal wounds, is a point open to question. Considering how doubtful it is whether Stephens does not die of his wounds before the United States Court meets if there had been any real desire to have a trial in that Court, some other prisoner would, most likely, have been selected for that purpose. We doubt if there is a word of truth in the suggestion of new and important discoveries to be used on his trial. A good deal was expected of Cook's confession That expectation failing to be realized, Cook is accused of keeping back part of his story. There seems, however, no reason to expect any important information from him. We are inclined to think that his confession tells all he knew, and that, in fact, there is nothing to tell beyond what has already been disclosed. Should Stevens die, as is ver probable, before his trial comes on, it will then b east to make great boasts of what would or migh have been proved, but for that unfortunate soci

SOUTH AMERICAN APPAIRS. The war so long pending between Peru au

Ecuador has been brought to a rather singular termination. On the 6th of October President Castilla of Peru arrived with twelve or fifteen vessels and an army of over 4,000 at Paits, on his to the peace and dignity of Virginia: In the course way to invade the territory of Ecuador. Leaving of our inquiries into this matter of Old Brown, we of my new known.

All Mailenlane his forces at Parta, he himself proceeded in a have stumbled upon the fact—as to which we be- and in some cases of estimates from partial returns, proof, Druggies, Na N Mailenlane his forces at Parta, he himself proceeded in a have stumbled upon the fact—as to which we be-

steamer to Guayaquil, where he had an interview with the Admiral of the Peruvise blockading squadron, and with Gen. Trance, in command at that city. This interview resulted in his return to Paita, whence he addressed a dispatch to his Minister of War, announcing the abandonment of the expedition. The Government of Robles and Urbina, with whom the original quarrel had occurred, having been overthrown by internal revolutions, leaving Tranco in command at Gusyaquil, and a Junta. headed by Gen. Moreno at Paita-under these circumstances, finding nobody to fight, Tranco being ready to enter into a treaty, and Moreno being friendly to Castilla, he had given over the enterprise. Private letters, however, ascribe this hasty abandonment of the expedition against Ecuador to news sent to Castilla of a threatened outbreak at Lima. There are also rumers that Castilla intends to turn his forces against Bolivia, where preparations are making to resist him.

The revolutionary disturbances in Chili are no yet entirely over. A riot broke out at Valparaiso during the celebration of the anniversary of the national independence, intended, it was believed as the commencement of a revolution, during which the Governor of the city was killed. The riot was suppressed, and several persons of wealth and social position had been arrested in consequence, two of whom had been shot. Copiapo had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

The pending war between Buenes Ayres and Urquiza does not yet make any great progress The Argentine forces, about 8,000 or 10,000 strong. have taken up their position at Rosario near the boundary line of the province of Buenos Ayres. The forces of Buenos Ayres, about equal in point of numbers, but said to be far better armed, fed and paid, have crossed the northern boundary of the province, and is in close proximity to the army of Urquira. That army is composed, principally, of cavalry, but the horses, owing to the long drouth, are said to be in very poor condition, and hardly fit to take the field.

Beside the steamer Pinto, which Uriquiza of tained through a mutiny of the crew, he has four others, which he bought, armed, and equipped in Montevideo, but as the forces of Buenos Ayres hold the fortified island of Martin Garcia, these vessels have not been able to proceed up the river. Buenos Ayres has eight vessels, mounting sixty guns, which give her the command of the water.

WHO TAUGHT JOHN BROWN The Herald says it was Mr. Seward; Wendell Phillips, that it was the Abolitionists; but Virginia has a better right to the distinction than either. If any one doubts this, let him look at the seal of the Old Dominien. We have before us an impression of this seal, countersigned by Henry A. Wise himself and by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. George W. Munford. Thousands of such impressions have been scattered through Virginia by Gov Wise to teach their lessons to slaveholders and slaves. What is the device ! An insurgent slave, his liberty cap flaunting in the air, his left hand grasping a pike, his right brandishing a sword over the prostrate master whom he tramples under foot. What is the motto? "Sic semper turannia," which, freely translated, means "So perish every "slaveholder," or, more freely, "Hurrah for John Brown!" though the popular Virginia translation "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. The religious tone of this would suit the stern old Puritan of Harper's Ferry. His Massachusette admirers who propose to erect a monument to his memory may perhaps find a model in the seal which Gov. Wise will affix to the warrant for his execution. That seal is the solemn official affirmation by a great State of the insurrectionary right of the enslaved; it is a deliberate, time-hallowed approval of John Brown's appeal to force in behalf of the oppressed. Henry A. Wise has John Brown in his power; the champion of the slaveholding class will put to death the champion of the slave. So he said to the vete ran who lay upon the stone floor, his blood flowing from many wounds. But we protest, in the name of truth and honesty, against the Gov. ritories, because (in his own words) ernor's affixing the insurrectionary seal of Vir ginis to the official order for the execution of an insurgent. Let us have no bypocrisy. Virginia has reached a crisis in her history. She should go where she belongs-among the oppressors of the human race-and have the honesty to admit her position. She should break her present seal and adopt another more true to fact. The new one should represent in the fore-ground a slave-driver, whipping his drove to the field; in the back-ground, Gov. Wise hanging John Brown; and the motto should be "Death to all champions of equal liberty. This is really what the Governor holds to. Has he the manimess to act out his principles ! Or will he continue scattering broadcast his insurrectionary imprints and hanging those who believe their bloody lessons?

WHOSE OX IS CORED!

The Herald has, at least a dozen times, rung the changes on the alleged connection of "Seward, Giddings, Greeley," &c., with Old Brown's insurrection. First, it asserted that we were all to e indicted and thereupon demanded by Virginia as implicated in treason and murder. THE TRIBUNE netantly expressed its estisfaction at the news, and orged that the arraignment and requisition be hurried up. The Herald at once backed out of the indictment, but insisted that the obnoxious persons aforesaid be summoned before a Federal Court to give testimony on the trial of Cook or Stephens. We agree to that proposition as heartily as to the other. Here is one of the parties ridiculously dragged into the The Herald's nonsense on this matter who is very willing to go to Virginia, whenever required, and tell all he knows about Old Brown's raid, and who will go whenever officially called for. There is no need of a requisition in the premises, for a simple letter from Gov. Wise will answer every purpose. And, in order to save expense (the finances of Virginia not being in a state of exaberant prosperity), we hereby notify the Covernor that Horace Greeley intends to be in Washington on Monday, Dec. 6th, and will then and there be willing, so soon as the House shall have adjourned for the day, to step over at his own proper cost to Alexandria or any convenient point in Virginis and be examined at length before any Judge or Commissioner of that State as to all matters concerning John Brown and his colleagues in the recent affair at Harper's Ferry. Having had the boner of a slight acquaintance with Gov. Wise in old Whig days, we do not need to assure him that this proposition is made in perfect good faith, and that we require of him so safe conduct nor stipulation of may sort whatever.

-Just a word now on another branch of this abject, which may or may not be of grave moment here there can be no doubt-that one JAMES GOR-DON BENNETT, Editor of The New-York Herald, left this City some time last August or September, professedly on a tour to and through the South-West, but actually proceeded only to Harper's Ferry, whence, after remaining some time in a very quiet way, with no apparent business, he wheeled short about and returned post-haste to this City. Now, we know nothing whatever of Mr. Bennett's objects in visiting Harper's Ferry at that peculiar juncture; we do not even know that he had any confidential interview or interviews with Old Brown, John E. Cook, or any of the set-but this stealthy visit at such a crisis seems worth looking into. Will Mr. Bennett deny the fact of the visit to Harper's Ferry substantially as above set forth ! If not does it not obviously require vestilation? There may have been speculators in "Cotton and "Murder" this side of Boston. Will Gov. Wise have the mystery judicially looked into?

LOVALTY.

Though apparently pretty well satisfied that the Sham Democracy is on its last legs, The Journal of Commerce, with true devotion to the cause, makes one last desperate appeal in its favor. The intelligence, the reason, the experience, the good sense of the community, have declared against the continuance of a rule which has proved so fruitful in evil. The Journal of Commerce, disgusted at this result, scouts such supports of Government. It turns to a blind sentiment of loyalty, a reverence for the powers that be, an unquestioning submission to whatever has obtained the form of law. It seeks to clothe with a sort of divinity those who are in possession of power, and to make a blind and implicit submission a moral and religious duty. It denounces as "a low and groveling theory" that Whig idea which has been made the basis of free government, both in Great Britain and America, that "rulers are only agents intrusted with certain "powers." In place of this idea it seeks to substitute the Tory notion of Divine Right. To allow Government no binding force beyond that of the benefits it confers is, we are told, to "degrade society into a mere contract for mutual preservation." In place of these radical and destructive sentiments. The Journal of Commerce seems disposed to substitute an unreasoning loyalty like that which bound the English cavaliers to the house of Stuart in spite of tyranny and profligacy, and which makes the subjects of the Russian Emperor regard him as something superhuman.

The Journal, however, is quite mistaken in suposing that this deficit of the sentiment of loyalty, which it so bitterly laments, is at all peculiar to this age and generation. It is in fact, and has been from the earliest settlement of the country, an American characteristic. So far from originating with the transcendental philosophers and theologians, or the ultra politicians of the present day, it nay be traced back to the earliest period of our history. It is in truth the very basis upon which our existing Government rests. Disloyalty is a very old charge as against the people of this country. It was brought by Archbishop Laud against the original settlers of New-England, and it contipued to be repeated against them by Government officials and others down to the period of the Revolution. The American Tory writers who opposed the Revolution, addressed their fellow-citizens in precisely such strains as those in which The Journal

of Commerce now indulges. There are no doubt certain inconveniences attendant upon the right which the people of this country claim freely to discuss the policy and justice of laws as well after their enactment as before, and upon the practice of putting obstacles in the way of the enforcement of such laws as are eseemed unjust and unconstitutional. That, however, is a part of our system, and we must take the nconveniences with the benefits.

THE ISSUES OF 1860.

A Friend of Change" argues in our last that there is no need of further insisting on the exclusion by act of Congress of Slavery from the Federal Ter-

-for there are slaves in none—no law establishing or regulating it [Slavery] has been passed by Congress, nor by any Territorial Legislature to which Congress has delegated the power; and the act of New-Mexico being in conflict with the decree of Mexico abolishing Slavery, is for that reason void.

-"A Friend of Change" speaks to us in the interest and on the behalf of those conservatives who desire a practical and effective union of the entire Opposition in the Presidential contest of 1860. To this end, he deems it necessary that the Republicans should refrain from pressing a prohibition by act of Congress of Slavery in the Territories. We ought to waive-so he argues-an abstraction that cannot now be realized in favor of potent actuality.

Very good: That is a proceeding that we recommend, and are always inclined to: Now, can " A Friend of Change" assure us that the Southern Opposition and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats will unite with the Republicans in a declaration by Congress that Slavery does not none legally exist in the Territories, for the reasons above indicated, and that the obnortous act of the last Legislature of New-Mexico is roid, for the reason he indicates? Let him make due inquiry in the premises, and be ready to speak from book. Whenever he shall be, we may have somewhat further to say.

THE STATE.

1	Corrected by our latest advices.
1	LEATHWORTH, Repub. 1000 Tompkins 1000 Allegany 1000 Warren 1000 Washington 1,800
I	Catturaugus 1,000 Wayne 1.500
١	Cayuga
1	Chemango 1,099 Total
I	Cinton
ı	Delaware 400 Josse, Den. & Amer.
	Essel 800 Columbia 175
1	Fulton 201 Greene 800
1	Genesse
ł	Jefferson 1,877 Montgomery 400 Lewis 500 New-York 20,069
ı	Livingston 600 Orange 948
ì	Monroe
۱	Oneida 2 975 Richmond 865
ı	Onondaga 2,742 Rockland 440
I	Orleans 550 Seboharie 960
1	Otanan 630 Sullivan 1,153
ı	Schooler 200 Ulster 1,560
Į	Steuben 900 Westchester 1,830
ł	Tiors 500 Total
н	Leavenworth seems to be ahead1,960.

As the above table is made up largely of reports

it is quite possible that the complete official return may change the result and elect Mr. Jones; but as we have, as a rule, taken the reports least favorable to Mr. Leavenworth, his apparent majority is ot likely to be dissipated by the complete return. If Mr. Leavenworth is elected, there can be no doubt of the election of the entire Republican

The Herald says that the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee finally sneaked out of their statement that "letters written to a Mr. Forbes" proved "several Republican Senators" to be implicated in Old Brown's Harper's Ferry business, and, in the pamphlet edition of their electioneering address, altered the charge so that it read, "letters written "by a Mr. Forbes." But, gentlemen! you can't be permitted to crawl down the back stairs in that shabby way. You are arraigned for what you said to the public, not what you may have seen fit to say to the trunkmakers. You gravely charged, through the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE and other widely circulated journals, that "letters written to a Mr. Forbes" sustained your libelous allegation-your talk now of letters written by Hugh Forbes is a horse of quite another color. We deny that his letters ever did or can prove anything but the baseness and stupidity of their author. You made your calumnious statement through THE TRIBUNE: We tender you the free use of our columns for your retraction. How many times more must we call for it?

M. Belly seems pretty nearly to have played out his game in Central America. His contract for opening the Transit route expired on the 15th of September. His efforts to obtain an extension of it were unavailing, and it is now stated that a contract of a similar sort has been made with a Mr. Runnels, the American Consul at San Juan del Sur. If so, and Mr. Runnels can find backers, there would seem to be some prospect that the Transit route may be once again opened. The state of the harbor of San Juan del Norte is not, however, very favorable to this project. The English steamers are now obliged to anchor five miles from the shore, and in rough weather the landing of passengers and merchandise is difficult or impossible. It is not not unlikely, however, that the sea may soon open a new channel. Another obstacle is, doubtless the dread of fillibusters, which has received a new impulse from reports connected with Walker's last abortive attempt. Had the fillibusters pot been stopped, they stood very little chance of effecting a landing. The British and American ships on the station took every precaution to prevent it.

What will the adorers of Louis Napoleon say to his letter to the King of Sardinis ! According to the telegraph, that letter insists on the restoration of the Dukes in Central Italy, with the single exception of the Duke of Parma, who is yet a minor, and whose mother was foolish enough to write to each of the two Emperors letters that could not bear the comparison with each other to which they were subjected at Villafranca. Of Parma it would seem that the greater portion is to be given to Piedmont, while the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena are to be forced back upon their unwilling subjects.

-Such is the net result of Napoleon's interference in behalf of Italian liberty. But it is not certain that the scheme will be easy of execution. Let us wait and see.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1869.

The reelection of Messrs, Taylor and Davidson o Congress from Louisiana prefigures the defeat f Mr. Slidell for the ascendency in the State, hough the returns for the Legislature, which will choose his successor, are not received. He made a lesperate push, and spent much money. If defeated, he will probably accept the French mission, which the President offered him eighteen months

The legislation affecting Mr. Houman's claim, which was carried last session by an adroit amendment to the Missouri Land bill, without the least indication of its application, will be investigated this Winter, upon petitions from Louisiana. Mr. Slidell is supposed to be interested to the extent of half a million of dollars, at least. The issuing of the patent was suspended when the question was stirred in the Senate. Mr. Benjamin could not have been reëlected had his action on this bill been known in time. This one element is spreading disaffection toward Mr. Slidell.

The Postmaster-General will not decide on the preposals for the great through mail to New-Orleans until Congress affirms some line of policy toward the Department. His reason is the superadded cost to the present expenditure, for local service over the greater part of the same route, which greatly exceeds the anticipations formed before the proposals were submitted.

A large lobby combination is forming here and in-New-York, to get interest added to the mail contractors' claims, which have been usuriously shaved by brokers and banks. About a half million of dollars are involved on claims already audited.

Mr. Hoffman, an ex-member of Congress from Maryland, will be presented as a Southern Opposition candidate for Clerk of the House. He is highly esteemed, and voted for the expulsion of Brooks. Mesers. Barksdale and Phelps will contest the

Democratic nomination for Speaker with Bocock, though a movement is making for Mr. Pryor, in expectation of conciliating some Anti-Lecompton Democrate, and with the hope of coercing a portion of the Southern Opposition. To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

It was thought, last night, that Senator Douglas was recovering from his attack of bilious fever, but to-day

recovering from his attack of bihous fever, but to-day he is dangerously ill again.

Governor Willard is here, at the National Hotel.

The Secretary of State has appointed Col. W. H. Brown of Virginis as Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia.

Adolph Goeling has been recognized by the President as Consul-General for the Kingdom of Hanover, in New-York.

The Maryland Election. Baltimone, Priday, Nov. 11, 1859, It is announced that Judge Kemp of the Orphane

Court, who was on both the American and Retickets at the recent election, has written a letter to the Governor, declining to accept his commission, on the ground that the election was so vitiated by force and frand as to afford po test whatever of the popular

A Murderer Hung.
St. Louis, Friday, Nev. 11, 1859.

Joseph W. Thomson, who shot Mr. Joseph Charles, in the street, in June last, was hung this afternoon.

Sentence of Cook and Other Insurrect onists.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 11, 1850. When the prisoners were brought out for sentence the negross Copeland and Green teclined to my say, thing. Cook and Copple toth add seed the Court denying that they had any knowledge of Brown's in-tention to seize the Perry until the Sanday provious, when they were called upon to take the oath of check ence to their commander. They expected to be pu-ished, but did not think they should be bung. Harlitt will not be tried until the May term

The pegrore are to be hung on the merning of the

16th, and the whites during the afternoon of the

Mexican Intelligence.

NEW-ORLEASS, Priday, Nov. 11, 1830. The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz en the Sth inst., has arrived here. She brings \$36,000 ft.

The bark Rarid, from New-York, had arrived at Vers Croz. A severe northerly gale of ten days deration had detained many vessels

The Liberal expedition against Tehnacan, Orbaha and Cordova, proved a disastrons failure, General Mejia retreating without firing a gun, losing 600 men. who were taken prisoners; also 1,000 muskets and 12 cameen, which General Minon captured without killing a man. General Marquiza had pronounced for Santa Anna

after seizing a conductor with \$2,800,000 in specie, which he undertook to escort to Tepic. He appropriated \$600,000 to himself and detained the rest as Guanajuato. The British and French Ministers but energetically protested against this conduct. General Miramon, against the wishes of his Cabinet, with only four side, had left the Capitol ostensibly to

collect troops and pursue Marquina as a traitor, but is was feared that he was really leagued with him. The Liberals were greatly encouraged thereby.

Gen. Degollade had defeated Alfard, capturing his artillery and entering Guanajnato with 5,000 men.

Gen. Woll was at Legros, and Gen. Degollade was pushing on to attack him. Advices from Tampico of the 1st of November, a. ceived here to-day, state that Gen. Marques of the Mirsmon Government forces, after holding a council of war, had determined to evacuate Guadalajara and

retreat. A portion of the band of Cortinas had attacked the City of Rio Grande, pillaging nearly every house.
It was reported that the two bands of Cortinas and

The people of Brownsville were in the gree listress. All the mails were interrupted by the outlaws, and Cortinus had threatened to destroy the town, and cut off and murder all the reconforcements the might be sent on to the relief of the terror-stricker

Later from Kansas and Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Nov. 11, 1850.
The express from Denver of 3d inst. has arrived, with

B. D. Williams, Delegate elect from Jefferson bas also arrived. It is said his sent is to be contested by Dr. Willing, for whom it is alleged that over 2,000 votes were cast, but were thrown out by the cas-

The Legislature would meet on the 7th inst. The weather in the mountains was very fine. The Utah mail of the 21st has also reached here.

There is no news of importance. Parrett's majority for Delegate from Kansas will

probably reach 3,000. The Republicane have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Loss of the Portuguese Bark Marie

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. II, 1859.

The bark Guetav, from Bremen, has arrived bors.
She reports, Oct. 14, lat. 25° 31′, lon. 39° 16′, took of the crew, consisting of fifteen persons, and six passesers, from the Portuguese bark Marie José, from Perrambuco for Lisbon. She was in a sinking condition at the time, and went down the same night.

The brig Helen, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimors, went ashore on Thursday night. A steamer was sent o her relief.

Destructive Fires.

Bestructive Fires.

Bostos, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.
The rolling-mills and packing-room connected with
the Fall River Iron Works, at Fall River, were
destroyed by fire this morning. The lose is estimated
at \$60,000, on which there is insurance only to the
amount of \$14,000, which is distributed in the following
offices, namely: Firemen's Mutual, Providence, \$3,000;
State Mutual, Providence, \$4,000; Liverpool and Lon-State Mutual, Providence, \$4,000; Liverpool and Lon-don, Boston agency, \$4,000; Etna, Hartford, \$2,000 From 300 to 400 workmen are thrown out of employ

From 330 to 400 workmen are thrown out of empoyment by this calamity.

The Incifer-match factory of Byram, Carleton & Co., in Charlestown, was burned last night, together with the stock. Loss about \$5,000.

The repair shop of the Nashua and Lowell Radread, located in Nashua, was destroyed by fire the morning. Loss \$10,000; insured \$8,000.

From Bermuda.

The Bermuda mail steamer has arrived here.

The yellow fever was raging at St. Thomas.

The bark Antelope, from New-York for Barbadon, was wrecked on Bermuda Reefs, Oct. 17; carp Brigantine Penquin, from New-York, arrived

Bermuda, Oct. 28. Canadian Politics-The Reform

Canadian Politics—The Reform Convention.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The Reform Convention adjourned at noon to-day, after passing resolutions, almost unanimously, declarate the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt; bardensons taxation; also declaring for the dissolution of the union between Upper and Lower Canada, with loss, Governments for each section, and a central power for dealing with matters affecting both sections. About 600 delegates were in attendance. The Convention was exceedingly harmonious. was exceedingly harmonious.

The Mawachusette Liquor Agent's

Case.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The full bench of the Supreme Court was occupied several hours to-day, in hearing arguments on a wind of habeas corpus, to liberate Burnham, the Same Liquer Agent, from Jail. Judge Shaw will delive the decision of the Court at 12 to-morrow. Burnham was remanded to the Jail at the close of the hearing.

POLITICAL.

-It is not generally known that the Hon. August Belmont, Mr. Pierce's Minister to the Hague, quarreled with Mr. Buchanan, and is now, with Mr. Douglas, a believer in Popular Sovereignty. The reason of this breach between Mr. Belmont and the representative of Orthodox Democracy, has natural been made known to us, since it is well unders ness, just as it is of Mr. Case's appointment as Sensity of State. The fact is, then, that about a year Mr. Belmont imperatively, and even rather violent demanded of Mr. Buchsman to be made Envoy Estre-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid. The President, having other views, declined this gende is vitation. Mr. Belmont, therefore, wrote an letter to Mr. Buchanan, and desired Senator Sil deliver it. Mr. Slidell declined to do so, on the gree that it was not sufficiently respectful, whereupon between quarreled with Slidell, sent the letter by the post, and went over to Donglas.
"What due events from trifling censes spring.

-The Editor of The Herald in this city mys that has seen a letter from Gov. Wise of Virginia, it he states that there is no possibility of a prieve being extended to Brown, who certainly be executed on the appointed day. He as acteristically adds, "and perhaps is better that should be."